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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,890	08/04/2003	Kuen-Yuan Hwang	LA-7403-104	5821

167 7590 12/14/2004

FULBRIGHT AND JAWORSKI L L P  
PATENT DOCKETING 29TH FLOOR  
865 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 900172576

EXAMINER

FEELY, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1712

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/633,890

Applicant(s)

HWANG ET AL.

Examiner

Michael J. Feely

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0803.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### *Claim Objections*

2. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: it appears that the % limitations should be based on the total of (A) + (B) – *see page 14 of the Specification*.  
Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language;

or

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the

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reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hwang et al. (Pub. No. US 2004/0147640 A1)

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application; however the inventive entity is different. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Regarding claims 1-14, Hwang et al. disclose: *(1)* a halogen free resin composition, comprising:

- (A) one or more phosphorus-containing epoxy resins (paragraphs 0008-0010; claim 1);
- (B) a hardener represented by formula (I) *see claim for details* (paragraphs 0008-0010; claim 1); and
- (C) a hardening accelerator (paragraphs 0008-0010; claim 1);

*(2)* wherein  $R^1$  is t-butyl;  $R^2$  is methylene group; m is 0; and n is 1 (paragraphs 0008-0010; claim 2);

*(3)* wherein the hardener having the structure represented by formula (I) is one prepared by the reaction of a phenolic compound, an aromatic diamine compound, and an aldehyde compound in the presence of a solvent (paragraph 0011; claim 3);

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(4) wherein the phenolic compound is t-butyl phenol (paragraph 0012; claim 4); the aromatic diamine compound is 4,4'-diamino-diphenyl methane (paragraphs 0014-0016; claim 4); the aldehyde compound is paraformaldehyde (paragraph 0017; claim 4); and the solvent is aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (paragraph 0019; claim 4);

(5) wherein the phosphorus-containing epoxy resin is a side chain type phosphorus-containing epoxy resin represented by formula (III) *see claim for details* (paragraphs 0021-0022; claim 5); (6) wherein the side chain type phosphorus-containing epoxy resin is one obtained by incorporating 9,10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphorous-phenanthrenyl-10-oxide into the structure of epoxy resin (paragraphs 0021-0022; claim 6);

(7) wherein the phosphorous-containing compound is the side chain type phosphorous-containing epoxy resin represented by formula (IV) *see claim for details* (paragraphs 0023-0026; claim 7); (8) wherein the side chain type phosphorous-containing epoxy resin is one prepared by undergoing the addition reaction of 9,10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphorous-phenanthrenyl-10-oxide with an aromatic aldehyde compound and undergoing the condensation reaction with an aromatic compound having active hydrogen to produce a phosphorous-containing compound, and subsequently reacting the phosphorous-containing compound with an epoxy resin (paragraphs 0023-0026; claim 8); (9) wherein the aromatic aldehyde compound is 4-hydroxy benzaldehyde, and the aromatic compound having active hydrogen is phenol (paragraphs 0023-0026; claim 9); (10) wherein the epoxy resin is derived from the monomers selected from the group consisting of *see claim form list* (paragraphs 0027-0036; claim 10);

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(11) wherein one or more phosphorous-containing epoxy resins of component (A) are used in an amount of 40 to 80 wt% based on the total of components (A) and (B) (paragraph 0039; claim 11);

(12) wherein the hardener is selected from the group consisting of *see claim for list* (paragraph 0040; claim 12);

(13) wherein the hardening accelerator of component (C) is used in 0.01 to 1 wt% based on the total amount of the resin composition (paragraph 0047; claim 13); and

(14) wherein the composition is useful in the application of adhesives, composite materials, laminated plates, printed circuit boards, copper foil adhesives, inks used for build-up process, and semiconductor packaging materials (paragraph 0059; claim 20).

### ***Double Patenting***

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

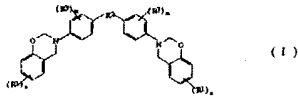
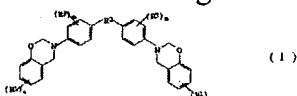
Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-4 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13 and 20 of copending

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Application No. 10/412,126. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

The following is a comparison of each claim 1:

<b>10/633,890 Claim 1:</b>	<b>10/412,126 Claim 1:</b>
<p>A halogen free resin composition, <b>comprising:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (A) one or more phosphorous-containing epoxy resins;</li> <li>• (B) a hardener having the structure:</li> </ul>  <p>(see claims for R groups and variables);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (C) a hardening accelerator.</li> </ul>	<p>A halogen free resin composition, <b>comprising:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (A) one or more phosphorous-containing epoxy resins;</li> <li>• (B) a hardener having the structure:</li> </ul>  <p>(see claims for R groups and variables);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (C) a hardening accelerator;</li> <li>• (D) a polyphenylene oxide resin;</li> <li>• (E) a filling material.</li> </ul>

The copending claims are fully encompassed by the relatively broad instant claims.

Furthermore, the following is a list of corresponding dependent claims:

<b>10/633,890:</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>10/412,126:</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to form a composition of components (A), (B), and (C) in the composition of copending application 10/412,126 because the composition of the copending application is fully encompassed the broadly claimed instant invention. The copending claims anticipate the instant claims.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

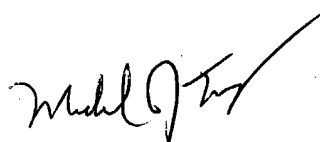
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***Communication***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Feely whose telephone number is 571-272-1086. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 to 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on 571-272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Michael J. Feely  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1712

December 9, 2004